GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:374
ANSWERED ON:28.03.2017
Agro-Climatic Zones
Tumane Shri Krupal Balaji

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different agro-climatic zones in the country and the crops cultivated in such areas;

(b) the details of crops requiring more water and those requiring less water, separately;

(c) the land area in hectares dependent upon rainfall and those irrigated through ground water sources like wells, tube-wells, canals and tanks separately;

(d) the allocation made and funds utilized so far for irrigation by various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to educate the farmers to conserve water and grow crops as per the availability of water in the respective regions, and if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 374 TO BE ANSWERED ON 28/03/2017 REGARDING
"AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES"

(a) The Planning Commission has grouped the country into 15 agro-climatic zones, based on agro-climatic features, particularly soil type, climate including temperature and rainfall. The agro-climatic classification attempted by the Planning Commission is primarily for developmental purpose. The details of different agro-climatic zones in the country and the crops cultivated in such areas is given in Annexure −I.

(b) The details of crops requiring more water and those requiring less water is provided in Annexure-II.

(c) As per latest information available (2013-14), out of net sown area of 141.4 million ha in the country, only 68.1 million ha area is irrigated and remaining 73.3 million ha area is rainfed. The major sources of irrigation used in the country includes canals in 16.28 million ha, tanks in 1.84 million ha, wells in 42.44 million ha and other sources in 7.54 million ha area.

(d) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides financial assistance to the State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Under AIBP, the MoWR-RD&GR has released Rs. 2048.45 crores in 2013-14, Rs. 1901.67 crores in 2014-15, Rs. 2327.82 crores in 2015-16, and Rs. 2969.26 crores in 2016-17 to different states. The details of fund released to different states are given in Annexure-III. Similarly, under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY, Rs 1556.73 crores during 2015-16 and Rs 1975.68 crores during 2016-17 have been released to different states. Details of state wise fund released under Per Drop More Crop component is given in Annexure-IV.

(e) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its research institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and All India Co-ordinated Research Programme on Irrigation Water Management located across different agro-climatic zones of the country is educating farmers through training and demonstrations on location specific water conservation techniques, judicious use of water and growing crops as per the availability of water.

Furthermore, the National Water Mission (NWM) is conducting Human Resource Development and Capacity Building, training and mass awareness programmes under Goal-II for various stakeholders including representatives of Water Users Associations (WUA). NWM has organised 51 trainings/mass awareness programmes for about 3600 persons during 2015-16 and 23 trainings/mass

awareness programmes for about 800 persons during 2016-17 on water conservation and water use efficiency. NWM has organized one National Convention of Water User Associations (WUAs) on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and three Regional Conventions covering WUAs and officials from Northern (States of J&K, HP, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana), Western (Maharashtra, M.P., Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Goa) and Southern (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala) regions to identify the problems being faced by WUAs with the overall objective of water conservation, increasing water use efficiency in irrigation.

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